

Jacksonville

Bremberian

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 41.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2086.

The Republican

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

— AND —

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

We trust his long experience and extended

practice will enable him to be useful to those

who want legal advice, without

any reasonable attorney fee; and there

completely avoid a lawsuit, with its train

of expenses, expenses and other evils arising

therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth

a pound of cure.

M. HAMES. J. M. CALDWELL,

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-15.

G. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Associated in the practice of their

business and will attend to all business

in the counties of the 12th

and supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-15.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, A.L.A.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, A.L.A.

All work executed in the most durable

scientific manner.

Charges very moderate.

May 25-1873-15

Northern Manufacturers in Georgia.

Two prominent manufacturing capi-

tals of Massachusetts arrived in Au-

gusta during the first part of the week.

The result of their visit and of the co-

operation of a number of business men and

experts of our own city, has been the

organization of the "Enterprise manu-

facturing company." The company has

brought the Granite mills from George

Jackson & Co. for \$19,000.

The capital stock is fixed at \$150,000.

The amount has been subscribed and

will begin at once. The present

will be put in first class condition

and extensive additions and improve-

ments made. It is proposed to start with

one thousand seven hundred spindles

which will be increased to twenty thou-

sand in a short time. The company

proposes to manufacture silesia goods, a

series of lining, and also we under-

stand, goods like those now made by the

Augusta factory. The machinery is now

fixed at a northern point and will be

shipped to Augusta as soon as the mill is

ready to receive it.

It is rumored that a much larger mill

is to be erected on the power mills

and by a company a large part of whose

capital will be furnished by northern

parties. It is said that this mill will be

twice the capacity of the Augusta fac-

tory, or about sixty thousand spindles.

Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

WHEN Mr. Evans writes a sentence,

he rolls it up like a hedgehog, and winds

it end a half dozen times around the

spindle, and then tucks it underneath, so

that nobody can find it, and it won't

turn. It is as simple and easy to re-

turn as sliding down the ragged edge

of a cross-cut saw.

CALLED BY THE ANGELS.

The farmer's wife is sitting alone
In the dusk of a winter's day,
While over the hills the shadows fall,
And over the earth a gray.

And the cares of many a long hour
Steal fast from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through mist of tears,
To the church-yard under the hill,
Where the snow like thin wings of a brooding dove,
Lies soft and pure and still.

And where her treasures, so long ago,
She left at the Master's will.

Her heart is full of love, so true,
As the song of the angels.

She sits at the Master's will.

And she waits for the angels to come.

The Republican

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

Our "Roll of Honor" will be published in our next paper. We hope member may call during the first days of Court and give us the opportunity to add their names to the list.

The rumor is again ripe that proceedings will be instituted to test the title of Mr. Hayes to the presidency, in the U. S. Supreme Court. In fact it is stated by a gentleman who has seen the papers, that they are all prepared and in the hand of a lawyer in Washington, who represented Mr. Tilden before the Electoral Commission. We hope this may prove true. The bill creating the Commission provided this remedy; and Mr. Tilden owes it to the people who elected him president to exhaust all peaceful means to secure his rights. The Supreme Court cannot like the Commission, say, "Resolved that evidence be not received." Even should the Court decide as the Commission did, still let the facts come out, and the court take the responsibility and disgrace of such decision, before the country and the civilized world.

The Commission of "visiting Statesmen" to Louisiana have received their instructions from Mr. Secretary of State Evarts. They are carefully instructed not to go into the question as to who was elected, as that is a particularly tender point with His Fraudulence; but they are enjoined to patch up some kind of a compromise Legislature that can be used as a lever to packard or Nichols out of position, as the case may be. In all of this the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, is ignored. Indeed that good old fashioned doctrine that people rule in this country is obsolete with the Radical party.

The troops at last been ordered away from the State House of South Carolina, and Hampton will enter into full possession of his Government. This act of justice comes so tardily and with such seeming reluctance on the part of Hayes as to lead to the belief that for the attitude of the House of Representatives on the army bill, the carpet-bagger Chamberlain would have been upheld. As it is, we may expect to see Packard go down in Louisiana and that State pass into the possession of his Government. The will of the people is to compromise away their rights; and the House, when it meets in June, shall continue to hold a stiff upper lip on the army bill.

Providing for the White Florida Beard.

We clip the following from the Pensacola Herald:

A herald reporter sought Major F. C. Humphreys just returned from Washington, and learned from him in the course of a general conversation that up to 2 o'clock Sunday, when he left Washington, there had been no appointments made for any Florida offices, save that of Postmaster at Jacksonville. The probable appointment as far as could be known, Dr. Cowgill, a member of one of the departments at Washington, Mr. Martin, former Secretary of State, had been telegraphed to a United States Judge of New Mexico, and has accepted it. Ex-Gov. Stearns will probably receive a furlough in session. Gen. Martin, former Chairman of the Republican State committee, will probably be appointed collector of internal revenue.

COWGILL and McLELLAN were the Roll-call members of the Returning Board, who made the false return of Florida for Hayes. Stearns was Governor at the time and upheld them, and Martin, as Chairman of the State Committee, was unusually active in aiding the villainy. From the following, which also appears in the Herald, we see that Major Humphreys, out of the Hayes' electors, is also to be provided for. A letter was received, we can state shortly, here yesterday, from an official in high standing in Washington, to the effect that the Collector of Pensacola was a simple *quonset hut* at present, but Major Humphreys by his *old*, had the *side track*. We quote this last phrase from the letter.

"A Failure in the Commission business."

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, an independent Republican paper, declares that is not a committee that is needed in the Louisiana matter, but what is wanted is the courage to go right to the point, to do that which is right to do. The Telegraph adds with force:

"Suppose that when President Hayes assumed office he had found the capital of Ohio, or Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania in the hands and under the control of a gang of political adventurers or Southern birth and breeding, ex-Confederate busters, who had left the South for the South's good, had found them entrenched in office behind Federal bayonets, what would he have done after taking the oath? He knows that he would have removed the bayonets and permitted the people of those States to say who should rule them, their own citizens or alien adventurers. The *long* is, in the other leg, that is all. Ohio, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania have seen their played-out political hacks to Louisiana, they hold the capital, and Federal bayonets support them in doing so. Remove the bayonets and the carpet-baggers will also remove."

Another duel, in which an editor is to be one of the beligerent parties, is reported as about to come off in the quiet little town of Versailles, Ohio. Mr. Williams, a lively stable keeper there, objects to some words published by Mr. Hathaway, the editor of the Versailles Independent. Mr. Hathaway refuses to retract, and a challenge has passed between the gentleman, been accepted, and the preliminaries of the encounter have been arranged. Mr. Hathaway is reported as dead shot, both parties having made their wills, and the prognostication is that blood will be shed.

We hope, however, that friends will intervene and the conflict be prevented, though we are glad that the other results as to be bullet-proof, and if the healths and lives occur, may both gentlemen come out of it as safely as did Mr. Pease and Mr. May from their combat, but bloodless due.

The Promise of Hayes' Intimate Friends.

STATEMENT OF JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

On the 26th of February last I sent a page from the House of Representatives to the Senate chamber for my distinguished friend, General Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him I wanted an interview with Hon. Chas. Foster, at which I desired his presence. I outlined to General Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said that he would with pleasure accompany me. We found Mr. Foster in the room of the appropriations Committee. No one else was present during the interview. I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been voting against all the money bills, and in a spirit that reflected the indecisive character of the electoral bill. He stated in a Democratic cast that I would vote for the bill, if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the vote was approved by my judgment; that I fulfilled obligations of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the electoral bill, but to the majority of the Commission, whom we had agreed to trust. I told him I had received dispatches and letters from home from most distinguished friends conveying the most emphatic remonstrances against my course, but that, with my convictions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent to me requesting not to support the dilatory motion, it would not be a hair after my purpose.

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A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Small practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Etowah and Tallapoosa, with thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who consider him their friend.

Those who want legal advice without fee, may consult him at any time.

He offers a reasonable advice fee; and there is no cost, a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom.

An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

J. M. CALDWELL,

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

6 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-1.

JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business referred to them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-1.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and serviceable manner.

Charged very moderate.

jay-25-1873-1f

FACTS AND FANCIES.

My friend, don't you know that it is

very dangerous to take a nap while the train is in motion? "Why so?" exclaims the individual, winking up.

"Why so?" "Because this train runs

so fast!" And when its gone, don't he

want another pound; and isn't that as

bad, too? Troth, Murphy, I believe

in second love."

"I do, I am tired of being played

fast and loose with, from day to day."

"You are not going," she answers,

calmly, after a little silence, and whilst

they were walking on. "I know you

were walking and your manner that it is

only me you are not going until I

give you a final answer."

"And God's sake!" Walter blurts

forth, "when is that final answer coming?"

There are times, Sara Prescott, when I

feel like believing that no more heartless

conqueror than yourself ever drew breath,

and that you are no more for him than

you are for Ralph Curtis."

"Pardon me, I think that I heard my

name mentioned."

None other than Ralph Curtis himself who spoke those words.

The vague half-lights has now yielded

to the brightening glimmer of a full, sun

moon, whose silver globe hangs mid-

way between horizon and zenith, brightly pendent in the still, blue, breez-

less sky.

Ralph Curtis, having just emerged

from behind a dark barrier of tall, heavy

shrubbery round which the road winds,

stands facing Water Crosbie and Sara,

his black eyes and olive brown count-

enance fully visible to them both. Un-

der his dark moustache there plays a

bitter cynical smile.

It is possible, that one will be so foolish

as to leave from Corinth, Cold Spring, and

Newbern, N. Y., to go by this new

route, Dr. H. M. Smith, Dr. H. M. Smith

will only 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, Dr.

St. Louis, Mo.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

A mighty realm to the land of dreams,
With steeds that bring in the twilight sky,
And wistering oaks and trailing streams,
That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy border flow
Sweet rays from the world of endless morn,
And fields in the mists catch the glow,
And flowers in the mists fields are born.

The seeds of the happy land repeat,
From their lower light than border land,
And walk in the fairer story there,
With the souls of the living, hand in hand.

One calm, sweet smile, in that shadowy sphere
From eyes that open on earth no more,
Gives a glowing warmth to voices once dear,
How they sing in the hopeless air.

Fair fruits from those hills that shine with dry
And fields that bloom in the heaven-gates,
The Land of Dreams goes stretching away,
To dimmed mountains and darker walls.

There lie the chambers of guilty delight,
There walk the spires of guilty fear,
Light-hearted maiden, oh hear thy feet fall;
And whispering comes in the hopeless air.

Keep where thou comest from the Land of Dreams;
With love and peace to this world of strife;
And then the whiles of the world are thine,
Shall lie on the path of thy life.

—William Collier Bryant.

OUR COTTON INTEREST.

American Manufactures Encroaching on English Exclusiveness.

L. J. Jenning, the London correspond-

ent of the New York World, writes as

follows to that paper:

That the United States are now among

England's worst customers for manufac-

tured cotton, instead of her very best,

as was once the case, has been pro-

ved by the immovable evi-

dence of the books of trade returns. But

I do not think it was suspected that the

falling off in American demand was any-

thing but temporary; and very few peo-

ple, except the retail dealers, knew that

the demand here for cotton

is continually increasing. "Will

the New England manufacturers allow us

to compete with them on equal terms

on their own ground?" said a Lancashire

man to me the other day. "I see no

sign of that," was my answer, "but you

can compete fairly with them in Regent

street or Oxford street. How is it that

they beat you there—is it that they

can sell a finer make of cotton than

you can for the same money?" To this

question I can get no very straightfor-

ward answer. There are certain descrip-

tions of English cotton which are cheaper

than any American makes in the mar-

ket—but they are much coarser in qual-

ity. The finer cottons now exported

here from the other side cannot be

matched in England at the same price.

That is the point to which I have thus

further confined my attention.

England has lost the American mar-

ket almost entirely—is she also to lose

her own? Will the day come when even

in the shape of Lancashire towns we

shall see placards in the windows adver-

sing American goods—when Lan-

cashire families will wear cotton made

in New York or New England?

It is the soft, serious voiced answer.

"Right," states Walter Crosbie, with

stern emphasis. "It is no answer."

"I—I can't help it," laments Sara.

"Please go—both of you."

Suddenly a fierce flash shoots from the

night-like eyes of Ralph.

"Let there be some decision," he cries,

addressing Walter. "If Miss Prescott

will not make it herself, it is for us to do

so."

"I don't understand," replies Walter.

Ralph draws near him.

"I beg your pardon," he commences,

speaking to Sara; and then there follows

The Republican.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

We pit Calhoun county against any other county in the State for a prompt and complete payment of her portion of the Revenue. In the payment of the fall tax this county appears in a better light in the Report of the Auditor than any of her sisters that we now call to mind.

There is no skulking with us in the payment of taxes to support the government. After a most efficient assessment of the taxes by a most competent officer, the collector has assessed and collected one thousand, seven, hundred and fifty six dollars and turned the same into the Treasury, as appears by the official records in the Probate office. Noble Calhoun. She never fails. In the dark hours of war, she furnished a larger complement of brave men to the armies of the Confederacy than any other county in the State in proportion to population.

When the despoiler held Alabama, no clearer protest rang out from any quarter of the State than that sounded amid the hills of old Calhoun. When he was driven from the State & Alabama passed into the hands of its own, none yellded more cheerfully to the burdens of government. In the halls of legislation, both State and National, the voice of her sons have been heard and respected since the dawn of day after the night of reconstruction, and in every instance that voice has been raised against corruption and in behalf of the people. Turn her every way, and view her from every point, and Calhoun, either through her representative men, her honest and conscientious office holders or her frugal, intelligent, tax-paying masses, will command the respect of the people of the State. Wherever we go, and in whatever crowds we mingle, we are always proud to be known as a citizen of Calhoun county.

The latest dispatches from Louisiana state that a proposition will be made by the Commission to both Governors which while adhering to the original plan, will modify the terms to the extent of fusing the Legislatures upon the basis of Supervisors' returns instead of the Returning Board. This plan would give a Democratic majority of four on joint ballot.

Pinchback stated, in an interview, that seven of his friends in the Packard House were all ready to go over to the Nicholls Legislature, and that they would do so to-morrow or next day.

Packard says that he will accept any plan of compromise which President Hayes will say he approves. If the President has none to propose then he demands that either Gov. Nicholls or himself should be promptly recognized. The President, he said, has the right to recognize Nicholls, but has no right to hold his hands and permit the legal government to be crushed out by force.

The dispatches of Thursday contained an account of the burning of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis Mo. and the loss of the lives of about fifty persons, who were either burned to death or killed by jumping from the windows of the upper stories of the building. Kate Claxton, the actress, who was saved from the Brooklyn theatre fire, was in the building and again escaped unharmed by wrapping wet towels around her face and head and walking and rolling down the stairs. The scenes during the burning were most heart-rending. The building was six stories high and the upper story was occupied by the female helps of the hotel, two hundred in number, among whom there is a fearful loss of life.

The loss on building and contents is estimated to be \$1,000,000.

Chamberlain has written a letter in which he surrenders his pretensions to the Governorship of South Carolina, and formally turns over the office to Gov. Hampton. Let us give Hayes credit for the policy that has made an end of the carpet-bagger, but at the same time let us remember that he has adopted the policy from no love of the Democratic party, or entirely from choice. He is partly forced to this policy by the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, and partly adopts it in the hope that it will disrupt the Democratic party in the South. It becomes the duty of all good Democrats to disappoint this expectation. It will give us no more than the Democracy has demanded all along. Let us not feel, nor be flattered, nor bribed out of our principles. The Radical party is dead. The Democratic party will come into power surely in the next Presidential election, and the fellows who desert it now will find themselves with their fingers in their mouths.

A Remarkable Bird Thoroughly Educated.

Until near the close of the eighteenth century the practice of training falcons and other birds of prey for the chase, was in existence in many parts of Europe. Kings and peasants engaged in the sport of hunting with these birds, and it was estimated so highly as an amusement, that numerous works have been written on the subject, among them one by Frederick II. of Germany. Knights courted ladies by attention in the hawk field, flying their birds and restoring them to their mistresses' wrists. A knowledge of the management of hawks was an essential piece of noble education, and not to know a hawk from a hornshaw was ignorant that could not be tolerated.

In our own country a new species of hunting with birds, or rather with one bird, was brought to our attention, first by report, and afterwards by an interview with the bird's owner and trainer, Mr. W. G. Edmundson, a respected citizen of this county, living near Blue Mountain. He stated to us that this remarkable bird will follow him or any one of his family in the same manner as a dog. When he takes his gun to go into

the woods to hunt for squirrels, it will run along by his side and will discover a squirrel, if any are in sight, in the highest tree, and running to it will make a peculiar noise, calling the attention of his master. If the master intends to hunt for turkeys, before the dawn of day he takes his bird from its roost, and with its claws it seizes his gun, which he has thrown across the pommel of his saddle, and it holds fast there until day dawns, when it flies to the ground and follows like a dog until the hunting ground is reached, when it begins to gobble like a wild turkey and makes other peculiar calls. If any turkeys are near, they are sure to respond and come to it, when they fall an easy prey to the hunter. He never goes out of sight of his master while hunting, and when it has induced a turkey to come to it, it passes beyond its master in an opposite direction from its victim, which is thus brought into close range with the hunter's gun. The wild turkey, when he hears the call of another turkey, becomes reckless and unguarded in his movements, and often rushes upon the hunter. Mr. Edmundson told us that an old gobbler, at which he had been trying for a long time to get a shot, by the calls of this bird was brought to within five feet of the muzzle of his gun. He says that his bird seldom tires, or, as he expressed it, "You can't run him down." It, however, it should weary, it mounts the saddle, and the pommel of the saddle, of its master. When young it was found by his children, and taken home, and was raised in the house. It was such a pet with the children and showed so much intelligence, that Mr. Edmundson concluded that he would attempt its education. He named it Jack, to which name it learned to respond with a peepul chirp, and give forth a different sound when asked if it wanted anything to eat. It will come from any part of the farm where it may be, when called by his master or any other person, but will not follow a stranger. In fact, it is a great coward. It was badly whipped by another turkey gobbler one day on the road while accompanying his master, and ever since that it has fled to his master at the sight of one. Mr. Edmundson has been offered fifty dollars for his gobbler. A number of gentlemen have been hunting with Mr. Edmundson and his bird, and voice for the truth of this statement.

COLLISION ON THE S. R. & D. RAILROAD.

We regret to chronicle a collision on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, by which one man was killed and several wounded. We have not been able to get details and can only make a brief statement. The collision occurred a short distance from Alpine at 12:40 p. m. Sunday, the 8th instant, between the regular north and south-bound passenger trains. The engines were badly wrecked, but the cars sustained little damage. The engineer of the north-bound train stopped over at Montevallo, and a Mr. Jack Linton, an engineer, and formerly in the service of the company, took charge of the engine to run to Pattons and return. Mr. Linton was instantly killed and the fireman of the engine had his leg broken. Mr. John Thomas, engineer of the south-bound train was slightly wounded, as was his cold-blooded fireman. No other persons were hurt. As above stated we were unable yesterday to obtain details, and have gathered all reliable information in our possession. The track was immediately cleared and trains went through all right yesterday. —*Selma Times.*

CHAMBERLAIN SURRENDERS.

State of South Carolina. Executive Chamber, Columbia, S. C. April 10th, 1877.—Having learned that you now purpose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the Executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] WADDE HAMPTON,
To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain.

State of South Carolina. Executive Chamber, Columbia, South Carolina, April 10th, 1877.

SIR—Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate at 12 meridian to-morrow, at the Executive Chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note.

Very respectfully, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.
To Hon. Wade Hampton.

No excitement whatever. All seem to take the result as proper for the future welfare of the State.

Columbia, April 11.—Gov. Hampton is now in possession of the State seal. The transfer of papers and property was made at 12 m. this morning, by respective Secretaries, Wade H. M. representing Hampton and C. J. Babbitt representing Chamberlain. No excitement whatever.

A farmer named James McComber committed suicide Monday at Poughkeepsie N. Y. by standing himself with a suspender. As usual, whiskey was the cause.

It will be remembered that the infamous Bevier family of Kansas, after murdering nine persons, disappeared mysteriously just before their crimes were made public, and since the trace of them has been discovered. It was thought strange that they could hide themselves so effectually, but it is now claimed that the mystery is cleared up by the statement that the whole family of assassins were dealt with by a vigilance committee, and their bodies sunk in a pond near the place where their cabin stood. It is also stated that the state authorities were cognizant of the facts, but for obvious reasons forbade to make them public.

At the same time the open mouth of the celebrated Nickajack Cave, from which a large portion of the saltpetre was obtained for making our powder during the war. The mouth of it is a very pretty, romantic spot—a nice place for the young folks to have picnics. As we passed it I observed three or four U. S. soldiers lying asleep under the shade of the ciffs. Don't know what they were doing, unless they were drunk or having a birthday or picnic party all to themselves.

Leaving this behind, we soon reach places so familiar that I could almost point out stumps from which I helped cut the trees during the war, and again crossed the Tennessee river at the same spot where the regiment I was with swam the river during the war, to the eastward of the town of Alton, Illinois. Nancy Love, in the 53rd year of her age, died.

The deceased was born in Madison county, Aug. 23, 1824, and with her parents, Thomas and Catherine Johnson, removed to this county in 1832.

She professed religion in her youth, lived an exemplary Christian life, and joined the Methodist church about ten years ago, and has since until the time of her decease been an acceptable and zealous member.

In all the relations of life she fulfilled her duties faithfully, making many devoted friends. She left a husband and ten children, who with many acquaintances and friends, will long lament her irreparable loss.

I might mention, but have already made this too long, so will close now and give you more in my next.

I arrived at Memphis at daylight this morning, but can give you no dots about it now. Should I live, I will soon be where Judge Walker and Shelt Stevenson would like to be, viz: where deer and bear are more common than rabbits and squirrels in Calhoun. So until I get a chance to write you, I will bid you adieu. Yours truly, "Monoc."

ALABAMA.

The New York Times, which has the ear of the defectors of the South and is peculiarly able to tell the truth, to remove these doubts and apprehensions which have deterred capital and immigration from Alabama, has recently published several interesting letters from a special correspondent who is visiting this section and examining its capabilities without fear of Ku-Klux and White Leagues. One of these letters set forth the advantages of cotton manufacture in Alabama. Another, of recent date, depicts the peculiar attractions of the State as regards agriculture, mines, and other resources. The writer very truly says: "Mining offers very extensive opportunities for capital. The low price of property of all kinds is a strong attraction in this direction. It has drawn men even as far as from Europe. But the coal, iron, copper, and other mines of the State, shall treat separately; I refer to them here merely as in the list of financial inducements to the immigrant."

Mobile Register.

FORSY is digging up the hatchet. In doubt leads he defiantly demands to know if "the traitor, Wade Hampton, shall dictate to Hayes the patriot. He howls through half a column, and contends with this terror-inspiring outburst:

"But if such baseness as that of Wade Hampton is to be tolerated, we would rather wage another war to maintain the supremacy of the government over the South and the system which would turn those States into obedient territories."

The time has come for a declared policy, and President Hayes is the man to declare it. When everything offered to men like Wade Hampton and the butcher Butler, whose hands are red with the blood of our people, and when they reject the proffers of a generous government, let that government in its new administration, failing to secure protection to the Republican people of South Carolina, take the case into its own hands and assert itself by all the powers of the Constitution of the United States."

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LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

The following letter reached us too late last week for publication:

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 4, 1877.

Mr. GRANT:

After making all necessary preparation, I wended my way at night down Depot street, and having invested a few dollars with "Old Fallen," was soon whirling away towards the Hill City behind the iron horse driven by our good friend and fellow citizen, Griffin. A ways off found us flying along, passing respectively Stonewall and Teasdale, both of which were in full blast, pouring forth red hot streams of molten iron and stone, which though not running had immense quantities of iron piled upon the railroad, apparently ready for shipment. I observed a very marked difference in vegetation even at the distance of twenty miles above Jacksonville. After passing Cave Spring, the wheat and oats were much better, and moreover very large field of rye which was perfectly beautiful. We soon arrived at Dalton, where we delayed an hour. I had not been there since the war, and although some objects were familiar to me yet the place is so much improved we hardly failed to recognize it. It now has one large business and several other manufacturing establishments, two large mills and factories, and about 4,000 inhabitants. While waiting at the station the car was re-gear'd with the pair of engines, the ring of brass and trowels, and indeed everything seemed full of life and vigor. But it is in Georgia, and I am afraid we are letting our sister State get far ahead of us in enterprise.

Next day, with a bright sun, brought me to scenes as familiar as those in history. Here is the Chickamauga Creek, which the rail road crosses thirteen times in a few miles, and along the banks of which so much hand fighting was done, and hardly had we left the last bridge en route we saw, like great red streaks, the various roads winding grand over Missionary Ridge, perfectly distinct in the distance, and readily recognizable the one that used to lead to Gen. Bragg's headquarters and we had not lost sight of these roads ere the sharp, rough profile that renders Lookout Mountain so unmistakable, even in the distance, now fully open our view. And now, as we pass so rapidly from one grand view to another, language is inadequate to portray its grandeur. They have to be seen to be realized and appreciated. We were moved by the mountain side, like as we were in a new country, to the rock, and looking first at the long winding staircase in the loft, and then at the Tennessee river like a racing gulf, hundreds of feet below. I could not but wonder at the daring, intrepidity and genius of man in making such a passage, and yet at the same time mentally consider his insignificance when comparing his works with the grand and sublime ones of the Creator. I omitted to mention the National Cemetery, which is kept up with such care, around which a sentinel constantly walks on his post, and in the centre of which, on a tall flag-staff, the stars and stripes wave in the breeze. It is neatly and beautifully kept, and it is now claimed that the mystery is cleared up by the statement that the whole family of assassins were dealt with by a vigilance committee, and their bodies sunk in a pond near the place where their cabin stood. It is also stated that the state authorities were cognizant of the facts, but for obvious reasons forbade to make them public.

At the same time the open mouth of the celebrated Nickajack Cave, from which a large portion of the saltpetre was obtained for making our powder during the war.

The mouth of it is a very pretty, romantic spot—a nice place for the young folks to have picnics.

As we passed it I observed three or four U. S. soldiers lying asleep under the shade of the ciffs. Don't know what they were doing, unless they were drunk or having a birthday or picnic party all to themselves.

Leaving this behind, we soon reach

places so familiar that I could almost point out stumps from which I helped cut the trees during the war, and again crossed the Tennessee river at the same spot where the regiment I was with swam the river during the war, to the eastward of the town of Alton, Illinois.

Nancy Love, in the 53rd year of her age, died.

The deceased was born in Madison county, Aug. 23, 1824, and with her parents, Thomas and Catherine Johnson, removed to this county in 1832.

She professed religion in her youth, lived an exemplary Christian life, and joined the Methodist church about ten years ago, and has since until the time of her decease been an acceptable and zealous member.

In all the relations of life she fulfilled her duties faithfully, making many devoted friends.

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The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Roll of Honor.

The following named persons have paid subscriptions to the Republican, since the date of our last report:

J. M. Crook,	D. C. Savage,
Joseph McRoberts, John Pike,	W. C. Whiteside, A. L. Young,
T. H. Arnott,	S. B. White, Jr.
J. T. Thrasher,	J. W. Whiteside,
D. P. H. Brothers, Gen. A. H. Ross,	G. W. Roundtree, C. Boozer,
R. Alexander,	N. P. Acker,
W. R. Duke,	Robert McCaughan,
W. G. Duke,	J. B. McCaughan,
Jos. B. Forney,	C. J. Cooper,
Dr. J. W. Watkins, M. E. Ezelle,	E. G. Morris, R. Nougher,
G. Morris,	Otterton Smith, J. J. Wilson.

John Hollingsworth.

The name of W. A. Stewart is added to the list of candidates for sheriff this week.

The name of Warren Harris is added to the list of candidates for Commissioner this week.

Robt. F. Riley announces this week as a candidate for Sheriff of this Beat.

The name of Capt. M. H. Fowler is added to the list of candidates for Commissioner this week.

The name of Matthew E. Ezelle is added to the list of candidates for Commissioner this week.

The name of A. M. Stewart is added to the list of candidates for Commissioner this week.

The name of J. L. Kirby is this week added to the candidates for County Commissioner.

Mr. C. Lively brought a splendid beef to our market on Monday last, weighing 716 pounds. The beef was raised by Capt. L. R. Wragg. It was pronounced by purchasers to be as fine as ever brought to this market, and proves that that neighborhood can equal any in the county for good beef.

MADDON & PRIVETT have a fine BERKSHIRE sow and six pigs, weighing 45 lbs each, for sale or exchange for country produce.

WEAVER'S STATION—Fearing you will tire of so much monotonous news from the many local writers, do not know whether you will admit my communication or not. Farmers are diligent in their laudable enterprise, working with energy to consummate planting as early as possible. Small grain crops are very backward. Our neighbors are making meat and guano purchases so extensive, that the day of account will be reckoned with many long faces. The atmosphere is pregnant with influences of chemical production. The effect of guano is not productive of such results as to balance accounts when expenses are considered. The expense of one ton properly managed in making a acre at home will far exceed it, as the virtue of such is retained much longer. All sign waiver notes to secure guano man hit or miss in his collection; this state of things should be reflected on. Hour of few preparing for the premium on their farm communities, corn wheat sorghum, and cotton. Let us develop in full, by scientific culture, all farm products; hope most farmers will stay to the front next fall in many ways to be of benefit to all. It gives rise to competition that will result in general good.

Well as to candidates hasn't met many.

I am only a candidate for matrimony in last stages of love with one of God's best gifts, asking one vote to elect me to the office of matrimonial association with to be given of my dowry. The storm did no material harm. Preaching 1st and 2nd Sunday in every month near Mrs. Weaver's school house, where professor Yarborough presides with dignity culture and discipline. He is our Sunday school teacher and lecturer. Bill Adams teaches females. Our School numbers about 65 old and young—much interest manifested.

MIDDLE OHAICHEE.—We have had a great deal of rain for the last week. The creek has been so high any time before this winter.

Planting has been interrupted by the heavy rains, but the farmers are busy clearing and having workings, log-rolling, etc.

We had quite a romantic affair the 5th of this month: Mr. Mintz had a log rolling that day, and when the shades of evening came, Miss Lizzie, his daughter, and Mr. Billy Gilbert, were married. Now, is not that a nice way to end a day's work? Who can beat that?

Miss Laura Reynolds has been very sick, but is convalescing.

Miss Lester A. was quite sick yesterday, though not ill enough to send for a doctor.

The measles had full sway last week, but done no serious damage.

We were pleased to see in our midst, a few days ago, Mr. Jim Abel, who is just from Atlanta. He is looking as well as ever.

FELIX.

PINE GROVE.—We were in a fine way planting corn when this protracted rain set in. We don't know how long we will get to rest.

We have our cotton land bedded, and shall plant some next week; if the weather suits us.

Mrs. Loyd, of Anniston, died Thursday night. She had been suffering some time with dropsy.

Mr. Archy Smith died on Friday night. He has been sick for a long time. He was an honorable young man, and will be greatly missed in our community. We sympathize with his parents in their great affliction.

We have a nice little school, of which Miss Emma Garrett is teacher.

The Rev. E. W. Jones preaches at the defendant, Mr. Ross, just before he had a difficulty with Mr. Yoe, the plaintiff.

The point was urged by the latter that it was the purpose and intent of the defendant to kill him and that threats to that effect had been made. The young Attorney represented the defendant in the case and Gen. Forney the plaintiff.

When the General came to reply to this

Attorney's argument he reverted to the mistake he had made; but said that it was not such a great mistake after all; that Moloch was a God of the Ammonites, to which they made offerings, and that the defendant in this case sought Moloch (Blalock) before tearing off the entrails of this You, to offer them as a sacrifice.

There are 131 cases on the civil and about 50 on the criminal docket.

The following named attorneys from other towns are attending the Court.

Judge Heflin, Han. Taul Bradford and Mr. Castlebury of Talladega; Col. Edgin and Mr. Martin of Gadsden; Capt. Savage of Cross Plains. Others will arrive, doubtless, later in the week.

The attention of corporation Taxpayers who wish to avoid payment of cost, is directed to the notice of Mr. Fleming, who has been appointed Collector by the Town Council.

Go to Dick Walker while you are in Town and get neatly shaved, and your hair trimmed if needed. You will find him polite and accomodating, and no better Barber between New York and San Francisco.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

MIDDLETON—Rain has been falling in torrents ever since yesterday the 8th, 10 o'clock a.m., and this morning we find that three spans of the bridge across Tallahatchee, at the mouth of the Ochotee are gone, although the creek is not as high as usual in the Spring.

The farming interests on the creek appear rather gloomy at present, notwithstanding the fact that lowlands can be planted six weeks hence and make average crops.

The fishing season has opened, and the writer has already enjoyed one nice mess of fish.

The gardens are beginning to look finely. Wheat is also taking a start. Health of the community good.

SIMPLE.

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GREEN'S GALLERY

Is opened in Jacksonville, and you can get 8 pictures for \$1.00—4 for 75¢.

Hail Storm.

Saturday night, April 7th, at 7 o'clock p. m., a hail storm began at Pine Woods creek, six miles from Salina, and extended in the direction of Pleasant Hill. So far as I can learn, it was from five to ten miles wide. Great damage was done to a large belt, and in some localities every vestige of foliage was beaten up from the trees, and the fruit trees stripped and barked. I noticed in some places the twigs so stripped from the pines and outer bark taken away, that you cannot tell whether the trees are dead or alive.

The hail killed chickens, squirrels and birds, and garden vegetables were beaten up by the roots. Fencing and palings are promiscuously scattered. The water stood six or ten inches deep on level ground straw was beaten off and washed away almost as clean as a yard.

It was probably most severe and did more damage for Peter Fulmer, D. B. Edwards and J. J. Walker; corn and cotton will have to be planted over. A just description of the storm cannot be given; one has to see himself to form any adequate idea of the thing. It was awful subline. —Selma Times.

One of the notable trees of the Tuiles Garden in Paris is an old chestnut, called the chestnut of the 20th of March. It blossomed at that date in 1804, the day that the first Napoleon caused the Duke d'Angoulême to be shot, and during his reign the Legitimists of the city paid a yearly pilgrimage to it on the anniversary of his execution. The tree blossomed again on the same day in 1815, when Napoleon reentered Paris from his exile in Elba, and afterward became an object of pilgrimage to Bonapartists during the reigns of Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe.

MADDON & PRIVETT will give you

groceries or anything they sell for your clean cotton rags.

Large stock fresh garden seed at RED STORE at 5 cents a paper.

MADDON & PRIVETT.

Just arrived at the RED STORE

a fine lot of Eastern Seed IRISH

POTATOES—Also a lot of choice TENNESSEE FLOUR.

MADDON & PRIVETT are

selling Choice Brown Sugar 8 lbs.

for one dollar.

A great amount of benzine was consumed this court, but no very objectionable smell.

There has been twenty-seven horse swaps in town since court began.

Corporation Tax Notice.

FILE TAX PAYERS WITHIN THE

corporation of the Town of JACKSONVILLE, whose taxes are due and unpaid, or any part thereof, are hereby notified, that by the action of the Town Council the undersigned has been appointed to collect the same, and directed to do so forthwith; they will therefore please call upon me before the expiration of ten days, and pay up, if they wish to avoid the payment of cost.

DO NOT WAIT TO BE CALLED ON PERSONALLY.

Wm. H. FLEMING,

Collector.

April 14, 1877.—26.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WITNESS AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER

OF THE PROBATE COURT OF CALHOUN

COUNTY, THE UNDERSIGNED AS ADMINIS

TRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF Wm. McMICHAEL,

deceased, will

ON MONDAY THE 23RD DAY OF

APRIL NEXT,

PROPOSED TO SELL UPON THE PRE

TERIOR AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

RUST CORN FOR PIGS.

There is one thing which nature does not supply and which civilization, the Germantown Telegraph thinks, renders quite necessary to fowls. It is charcoal. But charcoal made of wood does not answer the purpose; it has no taste of food, is not attractive to the fowl, and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire till the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to his flock, he will see a change developed in a healthy condition brought about which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red, that busy song which precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs will be greatly increased.

MELLOW SOIL AROUND TREES.

Unless the surface of the ground is mulched around young trees over an area of six to ten feet in diameter, the ground should be kept clean and mellow. Every farmer knows that a hill of corn or potatoes will not amount to much unless cultivated, and yet there are many who will neglect to give the same care to a tree which the whole hundred hills either of the forest. In rich soil, trees grow rapidly without cultivation, and no amount of grass or weeds will retard them; but there are other things besides growth to be looked after.

If the weeds and grass are allowed to grow up around the stem of apple, peach or quince trees, the bark will become soft near their base by being shaded, and thereby be in a suitable condition for the reception of eggs which will eventually become peach or apple borers. Take any dozen young apple trees in sections where the apple borer is abundant, and allow a portion to grow up around the weeds and the undergrowth cultivated and watch the result. From our experience, we believe the chances are nine to one in favor of those cultivated being exempt from this pest. —*National Agriculturist.*

The superintendent of the Ridge Creamery, New York, writes as follows to the Utica Herald on this subject:

I send you the fourth and last test to be made at the Ridge Creamery this season upon the question of "comparative richness in cream of the night's and morning's milk," as expressed in your weekly of August 17th. Prof. Willard, in his "Practical Butter Book," on page fifty-three, first drew my attention to this subject, and I at once concluded to test the old belief that the milk taken from the cow after a night's rest was the richer, or more nutritious, than that obtained in the difference in intermission of milking, as shown in Prof. Willard's work.

The results obtained incline me to the conclusion that the professor is correct, and if farmers will milk their cows at regular intervals of twelve hours, each mess of milk will show equal richness.

During the long days of July, and when farmers were busy in the harvest field, the milk taken from the cow at night, that had been fully fifteen hours in accumulating, required 2.27 pounds more of the to a pound of butter than the milk drawn from the cow in the morning.

In August, as the days began to shorten, the time of the larger cross jets became more equal, and the milk, which takes the form of the cross, behind which is hidden, and from holes perforated at proper intervals, the jets are sent up. From the top of the cross and from the end of each arm large streams ascend to the height of about twenty-five feet, and between these are thrown up a great number of smaller jets.

The height of the top of the cross from the ground is one hundred and seventy feet, and last evening, the air being calm, the numerous jets spread out in shape of a fan. The rays of the declining sun fell upon the jets and spray at just the proper angle to light up and illuminate the fan in a beautiful glow which surrounded the top of the cross like a glow.

This novel fountain was not constructed for mere ornament. It is intended

for use in case of breaking out of a large fire as a protection to the spire and roof of the church. It is but the work of a moment to turn on the water and drench the spire. The height to which the water is thrown above the cross shows the great force of the waterworks of the city.

It has been suggested that other large buildings in the town might be cheaply protected from fire by having large pipes laid along the apex of the roof, as, simply turning a cock in the ground floor, a perfect sheet of water might be poured down both sides of a roof. —*Virginia (N.Y.) Enterprise.*

A Novel Idea in House Decoration and Protection from Fire.

Last evening, about four o'clock, the eyes of hundreds of persons on the streets were directed toward the top of the spire of the new Catholic church, where was seen a fountain spouting numerous jets high in the air.

A large iron pipe is carried up through the steel arm of the large cross situated in front of the Grand Hotel, opposite Grand Central station.

The pipe, which is about two inches in diameter, is bent in a U-shape, and the jets are sent up at proper intervals.

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A Paper-Making Spider.

Spiders have been noted so long as spinners of the finest of silk, that it strikes one a little oddly to think of one as a paper-maker. But hear this true story.

After a year of experiment, the results obtained in each case the same period for setting the meshes were rapidly adhered to. In a private dairy this experiment could be conducted with more accurate results than at a creamery, where we cannot control nor have the means of ascertaining the precise time of the two milkings. We can only judge from the difference in the time of delivery. The tests were considered worthy of the mention bestowed, and it they prove an incentive to some one in better circumstances to prove this question, I shall feel the time has not been uselessly employed.

Sugar Beets for Swine.

The Boston Cultivator contains the following, prepared by Jonathan Talcott:

Some years ago a Suffolk and Leicestershire pig, mostly Suffolk, was fattened at one and a half years old, the usual practice in this section; at the present time many farmers fatten pigs at eight and nine months old for their supply of meat, thus saving the expense of a winter's feeding and getting a finer quality of meat for table use. In August the hog weighed three hundred and sixty pounds.

The manner of feeding was three times a day with boiled sugar beets, boiled in a kettle, with mangel mushes; the beets being pulled and thrown into the kettle, tops and roots, as the stems were washed, but all adhering dirt rubbed off; no milk or any other drink given, the hog-eaten water the beets were boiled in, and the natural juices of the beets, as the object was to test the value of the sugar beet for the purposes of fattening swine without the addition of sour milk from the dairy; therefore only the beets were fed, cooked as stated; the feed was three pails a day, morning, noon and night, the pail holding twelve quarts, that amount the hog would eat up clean, perhaps more, as his appetite was not always good, but he was fed to eat up clean, and no more. The first of September, after feeding fifteen days, he weighed three hundred pounds, a gain of two pounds per day. The feeding was continued, same quantity and manner of feeding through September; thirty days gave sixty pounds additional weight, making a total on October first of four hundred and fifty pounds. He was fed the next month in the same manner, and then weighed five hundred pounds. His gain for the two and a half months had been very uniform. On November first he was fed in meal, corn and oats ground together—one-third corn—fed six quarts a day, two quarts morning, noon and night, with cold water. His gain thus fed was one hundred pounds per day during the month of November, and a few days in December. He was then killed and dressed; live, six hundred and ten pounds; dressed weight, five hundred and twenty-five pounds. To have had the heds measured and the grain weighed before feeding would have given the experiment with more exactness, but at the same time it was not expected to be published. It was a very satisfactory experiment at the time, but the hog was a good one, remarkably quiet

and gentle, which was one reason why he did so well.

I think, to do as well on

the same feed.

A few years after that

experiment I fed a pure Suffolk that did

well, but he was not the

best on grain.

In most published

experiments, milk and the refuse of the

cow's kitchen have been fed with the

addition of meal.

My object was to see

what could be done with the material I

had without milk, as that I knew to be

an excellent food for growing or fatten-

ing swine. How well I succeeded I will

let the reader judge; then, if they

choose, let them try for themselves and

see what they can do another season, as

it will be too late this year for those who

have not the sugar beets already grown.

The Household.

INDIAN PANCAKES.—One pint of meal

almost full up with flour; seal the meal

but not the flour; thin with milk; salt;

last thing add one teaspoonful of cream

tartar, and one-half of soda, mixed toge-

ther; stir well.

Poverty Pudding.—Take pieces of bread

and butter, and mix them together; add

one-half cupful of milk, and a few

spices; boil until done.

Creamy Pudding.—Take a pint of

cream, add a few eggs, and

boil until done.

Truth is Mighty.

Frank G. Collier, 100 Broadway, N.Y.

Received the Centennial and several gold

medals, also 12 diplomas for his next work

for hatching eggs and raising poultry by

means of horse manure. This valuable

invention will save 4,500 yearly profits from

hens. Call him, or others and testimonies sent on receipt of postage.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

Report of the Grand Jury.

To the Hon. W. L. Whittle, Judge
12th Judicial Circuit.

We the Grand Jurors, sworn and empanelled for the present Term of the Circuit Court for Calhoun County, beg leave to make the following report:

We have examined the Offices of the Probate Judge, Circuit Clerk, Sheriff and County Treasurer, and find their books and papers accurately kept and in good condition. We have also examined the Bonds of the County and Bond officers and find them good and sufficient.

Upon examination we find the Jail insecure, and in an uncomfortable and unsafe condition, and would advise the replacing of bars in the grates, repairing roof, and the free use of disinfectants, as well as a better supply of bedding for the comfort of prisoners. We further advise that leakage in it is in good condition. We find in it ten paupers, who appear to have been well cared for.

From all the information in our possession in regard to the public roads in our county, we find them in good condition except in a few instances, which have been noticed by us.

For the further information of Appointees and Overseers in regard to their respective duties, we earnestly recommend the County Commissioners to have the Road Law printed in condensed form, and that each appointee and overseer be furnished with a copy of the same.

For information in regard to the Financial condition of our County, we refer to the County Treasurer's Report, which is hereto attached.

In conclusion we tender our thanks to your Honor, for the able and judicious advice given to us, in regard to our duties as Grand Jurors.

We the Jurors tender our thanks to our worthy Solicitor, Wellington Vandiver, for his very efficient counsel, and for the faithful and respectful attention given us during our deliberations; and our association with him on this occasion will always be remembered with pleasure and satisfaction.

We also tender our thanks to our Sheriff and Mr. Henry Murray for prompt attention and efficient services during our deliberations.

We cannot feel that we have entirely discharged our duty, without making a formal presentation against King *Aleah*. We charge him with all sorts of crimes, such as assault and battery, larceny, thefts, burglaries, arson, murder, seduction, and all other crimes known to the law; and we call upon the Judiciary, as well as upon all good private citizens, to aid us in bringing him into subjection, and we would make an earnest and solemn appeal to the Ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, to continue their efforts to overpower this great enemy of good society, law and order.

We respectfully ask the Editors of the Jacksonville Republican and Oxford Tribune to publish this Report, together with the Treasurer's Report.

Having fulfilled our duties, we respectfully close to you.

JOHN Y. HENDERSON, Foreman,
D. S. Black, S. O. Smith,
H. W. Wagner, Carter Boozar,
W. J. Edmondson, W. A. Stewart,
S. S. Love, J. W. Pike,
H. W. Lattrell, J. D. Hollingsworth,
J. A. Nicholosi, G. B. Shelton,
J. A. Nicholosi, Samuel T. Pease.

County Treasurer's Report.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of Calhoun County, Ala.

I would respectfully beg leave to submit to you the following Statement and Report of the Financial condition of Calhoun County at this date, which I feel confident will be highly satisfactory to your honorable body, and to the Tax-payers of the county.

1876.

No. 7. To amount on hand last semi-annual report of this date, 916 55

Ap'l 9. Amount received E. McClellan, Tax collector, from Nov. 7, 1876 to April 9, 1877, 1023 76

" Am't rec'd of L. W. Cannon, Judge, for License &c from Nov. 7, '76, 213 06

" Am't rec'd of G B Douthit Cr, tax on cotton from Nov. 7, 1876, 13 30

" Am't rec'd of A O Stewart, Sup't of public works, Tax Crook hard labor for the county, 1 60

" CR. By amt not disburse from Nov. 15 to Ap'l 9, 1877, 6444 42

Balance on hand 2457 19

\$191 67 - 2601 67

To Balance in Treasury 2457 19

All the old indebtedness of the county together with the interest thereon, and current expenses of the court up to 1st February, 1877, however paid, was \$10,000.00.

Even at this late season considerable quantities of cotton are daily received at the place. The wharves were not exactly crowded with bags, but were enough to make it look quite brisk to a man just from Jacksonville. There are factories in the South whose wheels are better built or more systematically kept up. They have every convenience for facilitating the loading and unloading of steamboats and for keeping the freight in good order. The wharf, indeed the whole river bank, from front street down to the water's edge is macadamized in the most substantial manner.

There are two rows of large rings fastened to the stone pavement, one for high and the other for low water mark, for fastening the hausers of the steamboats in landing and for the convenience of river men. They have a heavy bar of iron about four inches wide and too or three thick with feet and inches marked on it and buried in the pavement even with the surface so as to tell at a glance the depth of the water and the rise or fall at any moment. In addition to this they have hundreds of "tide" something like short ladders, eight feet long with only rounds at each end to lay down on the wharf to give freight to or keep it from getting wet and muddy and hundreds of large logs and staves over in case of fire.

We mention these facts because men are apt to forget the blessings we have secured to ourselves by regarding possessions of our State as the main line to pay taxes, and it is a relief to him to know that his government is in the hands of those who have gathered him to some extent, and would gladly extend the relief as far as possible.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his attack on small-pox, said: "Now I am willing to see the office-seekers, for at least I have something I can give 'em all."

1876.

Ap'l 4. Pay rec'd from G B Douthit Cr, in report in State witness certificates, 414 73

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CR.

1876.

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By Am't & Cr. with cancelled to Ap'l 9 1277,

Am't laying st & apn on sd 21, 43 24

948 56 948 60

By Balance due Treasurer 76 12

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA DIAPER, Jr. Taxas.

Jacksonville, Ala. Ap'l 9, 1877.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his attack

of small-pox, said: "Now I am willing

to see the office-seekers, for at least I have something I can give 'em all."

What It Is To Live On.

From the Mobile Register.

A Republican journal wants to know what the Democratic party will have to live on when the question of negro suffrage and negro ascendancy is practically settled at the South, by the recognition of Hampton and Nishols.

The answer is easy. It will have the same principles to live for and to live upon, which it has had for the past ten years—say, for the past fifty years—and by the stubborn maintenance of which it has succeeded in finally dislodging the Republican party and virtually rescuing the Southern States from a military bondage. The army which, battling for the highest and holiest rights of the people, has succeeded after years of patient toil and sacrifice in driving the enemy from their entrenchments is not likely to surrender the field to that enemy. The duty remains of occupying the battle ground, of holding every salient position, of readying to meet the next movement of the foe, and of pressing forward to reap the fruits of victory.

There was a fatal hour which proved destruction to the Southern soldier at Shiloh and at Cedar Mountain. The enemy had been routed and driven in confusion and dismay from the field. Satisfied with the first fruits of victory, we left our ranks and dispersed through the enemy's camps to gratify curiosity, to appease hunger, or to exult over the foe. While thus dispersed and demoralized, the enemy reformed, received reinforcements, and finally won the battle.

The Southern people are upon eve of committing the error which our armies committed upon those two fatal fields. We have courage and patriotism, but we lack judgment, which is the chief distinguishing mark of the nation.

It is the endurance, not the superior courage or patriotism, of the

South which subdues the Confederates.

This endurance was not the result of moral forces, for the Southern soldier believed more firmly in the rectitude of his cause than the Northern soldier did in his. The latter simply repeated the shibboleth of "Union," the former understood the traditions, the history and the laws of the States, and he was actuated by that highest and holiest of all moral forces, the instinct of self preservation and hatred of an invader.

In conclusion we tender our thanks to your Honor, for the able and judicious advice delivered to us, in regard to our duties as Grand Jurors.

We the Jurors tender our thanks to our worthy Solicitor, Wellington Vandiver, for his very efficient counsel, and for the faithful and respectful attention given us during our deliberations; and our association with him on this occasion will always be remembered with pleasure and satisfaction.

We also tender our thanks to our Sheriff and Mr. Henry Murray for prompt attention and efficient services during our deliberations.

We cannot feel that we have entirely discharged our duty, without making a formal presentation against King *Aleah*. We charge him with all sorts of crimes, such as assault and battery, larceny, thefts, burglaries, arson, murder, seduction, and all other crimes known to the law; and we call upon the Judiciary, as well as upon all good private citizens, to aid us in bringing him into subjection, and we would make an earnest and solemn appeal to the Ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, to continue their efforts to overpower this great enemy of good society, law and order.

We respectfully ask the Editors of the Jacksonville Republican and Oxford Tribune to publish this Report, together with the Treasurer's Report.

Having fulfilled our duties, we respectfully close to you.

JOHN Y. HENDERSON, Foreman,
D. S. Black, S. O. Smith,
H. W. Wagner, Carter Boozar,
W. J. Edmondson, W. A. Stewart,
S. S. Love, J. W. Pike,
H. W. Lattrell, J. D. Hollingsworth,
J. A. Nicholosi, G. B. Shelton,
J. A. Nicholosi, Samuel T. Pease.

County Treasurer's Report.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of Calhoun County, Ala.

I would respectfully beg leave to submit to you the following Statement and Report of the Financial condition of Calhoun County at this date, which I feel confident will be highly satisfactory to your honorable body, and to the Tax-payers of the county.

1876.

No. 7. To amount on hand last semi-annual report of this date, 916 55

Ap'l 9. Amount received E. McClellan, Tax collector, from Nov. 7, 1876 to April 9, 1877, 1023 76

" Am't rec'd of L. W. Cannon, Judge, for License &c from Nov. 7, '76, 213 06

" Am't rec'd of G B Douthit Cr, tax on cotton from Nov. 7, 1876, 13 30

" Am't rec'd of A O Stewart, Sup't of public works, Tax Crook hard labor for the county, 1 60

" CR. By amt not disburse from Nov. 15 to Ap'l 9, 1877, 6444 42

Balance on hand 2457 19

\$191 67 - 2601 67

To Balance in Treasury 2457 19

All the old indebtedness of the county together with the interest thereon, and current expenses of the court up to 1st February, 1877, however paid, was \$10,000.00.

Even at this late season considerable quantities of cotton are daily received at the place. The wharves were not exactly crowded with bags, but were enough to make it look quite brisk to a man just from Jacksonville. There are factories in the South whose wheels are better built or more systematically kept up. They have every convenience for facilitating the loading and unloading of steamboats and for keeping the freight in good order. The wharf, indeed the whole river bank, from front street down to the water's edge is macadamized in the most substantial manner.

There are two rows of large rings fastened to the stone pavement, one for high and the other for low water mark, for fastening the hausers of the steamboats in landing and for the convenience of river men. They have a heavy bar of iron about four inches wide and too or three thick with feet and inches marked on it and buried in the pavement even with the surface so as to tell at a glance the depth of the water and the rise or fall at any moment. In addition to this they have hundreds of "tide" something like short ladders, eight feet long with only rounds at each end to lay down on the wharf to give freight to or keep it from getting wet and muddy and hundreds of large logs and staves over in case of fire.

We mention these facts because men are apt to forget the blessings we have secured to ourselves by regarding possessions of our State as the main line to pay taxes, and it is a relief to him to know that his government is in the hands of those who have gathered him to some extent, and would gladly extend the relief as far as possible.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

To Members of the Press.

The Press Association will assemble in the Mobile Board of Trade Rooms at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning May 3d. Every preparation has been made for the enjoyment of those attending the Convention, and a full attendance is earnestly desired.

Hotels and railroads have materially reduced their rates, and all railroads with exception of the M. & M. R. R., will pass editors and their wives free upon application to principal's office. The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad will grant half-rate tickets. Other arrangements will be announced hereafter in due time. Let us have a full meeting. None except bona-fide editors and publishers, and honorary members are expected or invited. No proxies.

J. R. GRANT, President.

D. W. MCIVER,
B. H. SCREWS,
Secretaries.

The Negro and his Northern Radical "Friends."

We have heretofore repeatedly called the attention of the black race of this country to the fact that the Southern white people were naturally their best friends, and that time would prove it. We have repeatedly told them that the Northern Radical had no use for them, further than the interest he had in their votes, and that when the time came when their votes could no longer be used to subserve his political interests, he would turn against them and that the Southern white man would appear as their political protector. We predicted that the Northern Radical would go so far as to demand their practical disfranchisement, and that this demand would be resisted by the Southern Democrat, not from any political sentimentalism, but upon the practical ground that the negro vote of the South gave this section increased power in the National Legislature.

We were little heeded then and scarcely believed by any, but time is verifying the truth of these repeated statements. Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, made a speech to the black people of Charleston some days ago, in which he told them that while recently in Washington he was approached by several prominent Radical politicians with an indirect opposition looking to the practical disfranchisement of the Southern blacks; but that his reply to them, as a Southern Democrat, was that he would defend the negro in his right to vote on the ground specified above. We this week also publish an article from the Mobile Register, containing extracts from two of the leading Republican papers of New York—which squint in the same direction—the policy of President Hayes, which looks to the indignation of political power in the hands of the white people of the South has unloosed the pens of these Radical editors, and the negro, who in November, when they wanted his vote, was all that was loyal and admirable in citizenship, is now, when they want the votes of the other side, the idle, vicious, shiftless citizen and chicken thief, whom it would be better the kluxks should rule, and who must be cast out lest he demoralize our politics by his participation therein. This new fledged political hostility to the negro is grounded in no essential ill will to him, but solely on the fact of a jealousy of the political power of the South, acquired through his vote, when that vote is cast with the whites ("to the manner born").

The consequence is, the southern white man and southern negro, in the face of these facts, for the first time find themselves the political allies of each other, and the colored race will be wise, if in all future elections they seek the advice of their more respectable and trustworthy white neighbors. It is no other council I left them, for the scalawag is a creature of the past, and the carpetbagger has passed out of account altogether, president Hayes having laid him, in his orders for the withdrawal of federal troops from interference in the domestic affairs of the States. All other help having failed him, let the negro rely on the southern white man, the only real friend he has ever had.

It is amusing to a Southern Democrat to sit off and watch the average Northern machine Radical howl over Hayes' Southern policy.

They wish now they hadn't cheated him in.

By the time this paper is out it will be all probability be definitely known whether Russia and Turkey will go to war. If such is the case, we again most earnestly urge our farmers to turn most of their cotton land into corn and any other grain that can now be planted. Any other course will result in the ruin of Southern farmers.

The great war between Russia and Turkey has actually begun, and will shake the world.

As could be easily foreseen, the foreign war has sent the price of provisions up king. The dispatches of the 25th state that the war news put flour up in New York from fifteen to fifty cents on the hundred, and wheat from 7 to 10cts per bushel. Since April 1st wheat has advanced forty cents a bushel. Corn, rye, oats, pork have likewise gone up, & will continue to rise. The present upward tendency of provisions is but the beginning of the end. If our farmers are wise they will turn much of their cotton land into corn fields. Cotton now promises to be worth no more than 3cts just about what it costs to produce it. The planter that makes a big cotton crop and has next year's provisions to buy is

The Reconstruction Fraud.

(From the Mobile Register.)

Ten years is a long time in one's life, but not so long as to cause us to forget how we were abused in the winter of 1867, when we denounced the Southern reconstruction scheme as a wicked attempt of partisans to build up a Republican party at the South without regard to law, justice or decency. The army of the United States was employed to fasten the new chains upon us. Our people were denounced as conspirators, rebels, traitors, brutes, for opposing by every means in their power the consummation of the most iniquitous policy ever thrust upon a Christian people. Now that the purpose of the Republican party has been accomplished; now that their infamous policy has given them twelve years of power, and nothing more can be expected from it, the very men who denounced the South for opposing it are ready to discard it as a failure and a cheat. The New York Times, furious for persecution, as was Saul of Tarsus, has been struck down by the great light which Stanley Mathews throws upon the subject. It says:

There is a widespread impatience with the working of the system now to be discarded. It is locked upon as a failure. It has not secured peace. It has not insured adequate protection of the blacks nor fostered friendly relations between them and the whites. It has not promoted the prosperity of the South.

And the New York Tribune also says: As a race the negroes are idle, ignorant and vicious. They neither learn nor save. They were fond of their books in the first novelty of freedom, but they care for them no longer. They were eager to get their little farms, but they have let them fall to ruin. Why should a man go to school, ask the usual type of South Carolina freedman, when it is so much nicer to go to the Legislature and get elected Justice of the Peace?—Why should a man work when he can make a living by stealing chickens, and on the fence for amusement? Let us face the truth. Our Southern policy has not only been a curse to the whites, but it has been a curse to the freed people for whose benefit it was adopted. It has not made them good citizens. It has not taught them how to use the ballot. It has introduced among them a lawless Gave nor, they may not decide whom the electoral votes of their State belong to, but the whole country will look upon Hayes as a Fraudulent President. But should he resign, then Wheeler would be President. Should Wheeler decline to serve, the Senate would assume the responsibility of electing a President.

I give the above as gossip simply, but there is more truth than poetry in it. Hayes does not believe he is entitled to the place no fills, and he is very much troubled. He would have said something long ago had not Stanley Mathews, Secretary Sherman, Infel Bob Lingersoll, and a few others furnished him backbone.

President will find himself confronted with enemies of his own political household.

HAYES' DILEMMA.

Some Gossip from the White House by way of Cincinnati—Will Hayes Resign?

CINCINNATI, April 18.—I heard a strange, not to say incredible, story about Gov. Hayes, the acting President, to day. There are some exceptions of his wife who reside at one of the principal hotels in this city. The lame members of the family recently visited Washington & since their return have been addicted to gambling, letting out ungodly stories White House secrets.

It is inferred that Mr. Hayes confessed a secret that since his eyes have been opened about the real status of affairs in London, he has begun to entertain serious doubts whether he is not a usurper, and that he remarked to one of his most intimate advisors, "If I recognize Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana I do not know how I can consistently hold the office of President. It will be hard to make the country believe that I am any more entitled to the electoral vote of Louisiana than Packard is to the Governorship.

If Nicholls has a majority of the electoral vote of the South, then I have no claim to the electoral vote of that State." The reason Mr. Hayes did not send a commission to Louisiana is obvious. He wished to shirk the responsibility as to Louisiana. He knew that a Congressional committee had looked into the South Carolina mudslide, and had concluded that Hampton received a majority of votes for the Governorship, and that it was a majority of the electoral votes. So the last President had nothing to do with it.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent the following note, dated April 24th, to the Turkish chargé d'affaires. The negotiations between the Imperial government and the Porte for a durable pacification not having led to the desired accord, my august master sees himself compelled to his regret, to have recourse to force of arms, as therefore so kind as to inform your government, that from to day Russia considers herself in a state of war with the Porte.

The Turkish ambassador departed to-day for Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25. There has been skirmishing between the Turks and Russians on the outpost near Kara, on the Anatolian frontier.

LONDON, April 25. War Items.—The advance for crossing the Pruth river will be 50,000 including cavalry. The Turkish preparation for defending the Danube must be formidable in garrison and ironclads.

The Turkish ironclad squadron in the Bosphorus is ready to sail. Shots have been exchanged between the fortifications in Asia. The Russians after crossing the Pruth took the direction of Galatz. The Russians will reach the Danube in Lemnos, Kilia and Varna.

It is not our versicle contemporary, the Herald, a little too sanguine in declaring that Mr. Hayes can form a new party by laying down certain precepts and calling on the people to support them? There are both sentiment and principle in party attachments, and men do not relinquish these simply upon call, but on the contrary cling to them in spite of adverse argument, with a tenacity fierce, only to that with which they cling to their religious convictions. Tom O'Conor used to tell a story of one of his neighbors who had such a severe fit of the gout that it seemed to shake everything out of him but his locomotion. There must be something to rend the bedrock on which a party rests before it will tumble to pieces. —X. Y. Sun.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia Declares War and Orders her Troops Forward.

The Czar's Manifesto.

BUCHAREST, April 24. Romanian government in reply to the Turkish Vizier's dispatch requesting the Prince to make arrangements with Abd-el-Kerim, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, to prevent the passage of the Russo-Turkish army, has declared that such a step is too serious to be determined by executive power alone. The Romanian Chamber will be assembled on the 26th inst., to examine the question. The first Russian detachment consisting of 400 sailors & an officer crossed the Romanian frontier yesterday. A grand Duke Nicholas has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Roumania, announcing the passage of the Russian army under his command toward the Danube. Roumania having received no preliminary notifications has declared it void to force, and has directed its troops to fall back to avoid conflict.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24. A dispatch from Kisichenko dated yesterday and officially published to-day, announces that at the review of troops by the Czar at Tiraspolina yesterday last, the Emperor, addressing the soldiers, said: "I feel grief at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore delayed sending you as long as possible, desiring to shield your blood. But now that the honor of Russia is at stake, I am convinced that you are the true sons of your country, and other perils of death that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hosteter's Stomach Bitters to temper them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malady never have actually commenced, they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and astringent, Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted, that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous mollifying, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hosteter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a taster and solvent, than any preparation of quinine, effect a direct action upon the whole system. It is aperient and anti-bilious, as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as rectifies the aperitive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthy peristalsis and induces sleep. As a result, it has no... class of indispositions, are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

ELEGANT HAIR is women's crowning beauty. When it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous, a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair, trying gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation containing neither oil, dye, nor any thing deleterious, and imports to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasure and delight from scurf or dandruff.

New York (N. Y.) Times.

All people would undoubtedly prefer a fine head of hair grown upon their own heads, to being bald, or wearing false hair, and it was the study of many of our learned men, to find a remedy to restore the hair when it has fallen out, and renew its color after it becomes gray. Such a remedy has been found and is now offered to the world under the name of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer; and to verify this statement, read the following:

This is to certify that I was very bald; in fact, my head was perfectly smooth; and it is common in my family to grow bald early in life. I have now used four bottles of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer; and the hair has grown out all over my head, and is now a natural brown.

BARTLEY CONLON, Seipia, Jennings Co., Ind., May 28, 1877.

Personally appeared before me Bartley Conlon, and upon oath, says the above statement is true.

M. G. BUTLER, Notary Public.

in order to persuade the Porte, we propose to the other cabinets to draw up a special protocol comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople Conference, and to invite the Turkish Government to adhere to this international act which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands. But our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to the unanimous wishes of Christian Europe and did not adhere to the resolutions of the protocol. Having exhausted pacific efforts we are compelled by the hasty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it.

By her refusal Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Fortunately convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounce words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity, has now arrived. We express the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give the order to cross the Turkish frontier.

[Signed.] ALEXANDER. Given at Kisichenko this, the 12th day of April, in the year of grace, 1877, and in the 23d year of our reign.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent the following note, dated April 24th, to the Turkish chargé d'affaires. The negotiations between the Imperial government and the Porte for a durable pacification not having led to the desired accord, my august master sees himself compelled to his regret, to have recourse to force of arms, as therefore so kind as to inform your government, that from to day Russia considers herself in a state of war with the Porte.

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It is not our versicle contemporary, the Herald, a little too sanguine in declaring that Mr. Hayes can form a new party by laying down certain precepts and calling on the people to support them? There are both sentiment and principle in party attachments, and men do not relinquish these simply upon call, but on the contrary cling to them in spite of adverse argument, with a tenacity fierce, only to that with which they cling to their religious convictions. Tom O'Conor used to tell a story of one of his neighbors who had such a severe fit of the gout that it seemed to shake everything out of him but his locomotion. There must be something to rend the bedrock on which a party rests before it will tumble to pieces. —X. Y. Sun.

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The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The name of Martin McGinnis is this week added to the candidates for Ballifell.

The case of the U. S. vs. Thomas Isbell in the U. S. District Court at Huntsville, was continued by the U. S. The witnesses summoned have all returned home.

Judge Francis Bugbee, of Montgomery, known to many of our citizens, died of paralysis on the 21st very suddenly.

HOME SCENE.—(Husband, wife and children seated around the fireside.)

Wife sighs.

Husband.—"Why do you sigh wife?"

Wife.—"I am troubled about what I shall have to eat for breakfast and dinner to-morrow. There is not an egg or a pound of butter in town. I have sent to all the stores, but none of them happen to have any on hand. Oh, if we just had a market, once every other day, where we could always buy such things, what a load of care it would lift from many housekeepers of Jacksonville."

Mr. Sharpe, of Cross Plains, lost his house by fire some nights ago.

The farming season has been so good, that we suppose our correspondents have not found time to write us much of late. Spur up gentlemen and let the people know the news from your localities. Please state whether your farmers have planted as much cotton this season as usual.

(For the Republican.)

TO —

O, image fair of purest heart,
Raded form of beauty blasted!
Why did not ease that aching smart
When had thy noble beauty lasted?

Those gushing streams from out thine eyes,
Those pensive, sad and ebbing cares,
Those thoughts from which bright hope o'er flies,
Hath rest thy beauty unaware.

What was it made those tears to flow,
That bleached thy faded cheek and pale?
You say 'tis but surely no;
Oh! cease, if so, fond heart to wail.

No sobbing sigh can move this heart,
Nor tear this troubled bosom more,
To change thee now from what thou art,
In wretchedness with me to rove.

Then quench love's burning flame for me
That long hath chill'd each several joy;
Though still this heart may burn for thee,
Yet will each rising flame destroy.

The star that guides my wretched fate,
Shines dim beside thine;
Though all the world save thee I hate,
Yet, fond beloved cause ne'er be mine.

Cane Creek, April 14th, 1877.

The members of Alexandria Grange will give a public entertainment at their Grange Hall on Friday night, May 11, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their building. The entertainment will consist of the grand play "Ten nights in a bar-room" and music by a splendid string-band. After this entertainment, a good supper will be given. One ticket costing only fifty cents will admit one person to the entertainment and supper. We cordially invite everybody to come and give us their fifty cents, and we guarantee satisfaction in return.

April 28, 1877—2t.

See advertisement of Mendelsohn Piano Co. N. Y.

These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the continental exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Diplomas of Honor and Medal of Merit.

This company is the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than half the price charged by other first-class makers.

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano, to send for their Illustrated and Descriptive catalogue, which will be mailed free to all.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

MIDDLE OUCHATCHEE.—We are at present having beautiful weather and our farmers are advancing rapidly with their planting. Some are done planting cotton.

Wheat and oats are looking fine. Our school is doing well under the supervision of Mr. Rhodes.

Rev. Jones preached at Webster Chapel last Saturday and Sunday.

The citizens are to meet here next Sabbath to organize a Sabbath school.

The prayer meeting at Mt. Gilead is about to "die out" so few attend.

There is no sickness at present in our immediate neighborhood.

No death nor marriages lately. Some of our young people anticipate attending the grave-yard working at Union next Saturday.

VELIX.

MARSHALL.—Mr. M. M. Price has been seriously ill, but is convalescent.

The Messrs. Broyles have been using a new cotton planter gotten up by J. M. Carroll.

The recent fair weather has been well used by the farmers of this section. If it remains open a few days more, they will be done planting.

Hurrah for those that advertise longest and say most through the columns of the Republican. INCOG.

CANE CREEK.—Farmers in this section are hard at work and show a determination to raise plenty of stuff at home to live on, and they will do it if they will let guano alone.

There will be lots of water melons about here this summer, and won't we eat and sweat?

The fruit crop is splendid, but our distiller is gone and that puts us out of heart.

There is a good deal of sickness among the children. PAT McCARTY.

BLANK LAND DEEDS

AND

DEEDS OF TRUST

For Sale at this Office.

"Influence of Evil Associations."

A paper read by Mrs. H. E. BORDEN, before the White Plains Good Templar Lodge.

"Tis said the e is nothing in the universe that stands above—nothing sublimer. No atom of matter, no drop of water, no vesicle of air or ray of light exists in a state of isolation. Everything belongs to some system of society of which it is a component and necessary part. Just so it is in the moral world. No man stands alone. All the beings, lessening down from Infinite Perfection to the link of dreary nothing, belong to a system of material dependencies, and each constitute and enjoy a part of the world's sum of happiness. "No man liveth to himself." The destiny of the moral universe is effected by his existence and influence, which must be felt in the great brotherhood of mankind.

The no sequester spot in the universe, no dark niche along the disk of non-existence, to which he can retreat from his relation to others, he can withdraw the influence of his existence upon the moral destiny of the world; everywhere his presence will be felt; everywhere he will have companions who will be better or worse for his influence. Beware then what kind of an influence you are constantly exerting. An invitation to drink a glass of wine, or to play a game of cards, may kindle the flame of intemperance and gambling, which will burn forever. We often hear it said that moderate drinking will not hurt a man. What is moderate drinking? It is the great destroyer of nations; promising health and long life, yet destroying more by its tendencies than war and famine. It is the A, B, C of drinking. The picture book leading the game of cards, and the worse lessons of intemperance. It is the first step on a luculent plane of rapid descent, smooth as marble and slippery as glass, ending in an abyss of ruin. It is a beautiful serpent, in whose fangs deadly venom is concealed by the dazzling of its coils. It is the whirlpool of ruin, in which thoughtless men sink to rise no more; it is the birth-day and birth-place of all the drunkenness in our land; it furnishes an arm of reserve to recruit the ranks of the thots destroyed annually by strong drink.

He drinks! How ominous that sentence full; we pause and ejaculate, what a pity! Young men, just commencing life, buoyant with hope, just rising in such a world as this, where the streams of evil are so numerous, where snare & pitfall form the very pavement of every pathway, and evil influence the almost inseparable companion of life, be careful, shun evil associates, stand firm, keep the way you have taken. The sure way is, "Touch not"—"Taste not." Do not rely simply on your own strength, ask Divine aid—and you have the promise that you will succeed.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SPEAKING OUT.

We reproduce in another part of the Sun some extracts from Republican papers which indicate that the Republicans will not submit to the policy of Mr. Hayes, the *de facto* President, any more than than submitted to the policy of Andrew Johnson, who, through accident, and not through fraud, was placed at the head of a Republican Administration.

The Republican party will not forget that it has contended during these many years for certain broad principles and well defined objects. On those principles it led the country through the civil war, and through the political contest since. On those principles it carried on the congressional and state contests, and

Hayes in as President, after he had been defeated in the election.

Now Mr. Hayes turns his back on the party which nominated him, and on the men who put him into office. The recreancy of Andrew Johnson, though more violent in appearance, was not so radical or so dangerous to the party or to the country as that of Rutherford B. Hayes.

It is not to be supposed that such a party, with such a history, will look on in passive obedience while Mr. Hayes uses the power of the Administration to pursue its ancient doctrines and its traditional policy. Some suggestive displays of the temper with which the real Republicans of the country view the present situation may be found in the manifestations we reproduce this morning.

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Gov. Nichols Issues a Proclamation.

Judge Spofford Elected U. S. Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

Gov. Nichols has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of New Orleans to attend to their regular business to-day.

As the Cathedral clock struck 12, today, the detachment of the 2d Infantry under command of Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooks, marched out of the Orleans Hotel, passed up Chartres street and St. Louis, to the river, where they encamped about one hundred men from other regiments assembled on the opposite side of the street, in front of the Orleans Hotel, to see their equipments made.

When the infantry band began to play a fanfare, the drummers and buglers, who had been playing to the marchioness, stopped, and the band struck up the national anthem.

On the arrival of the band, the marchioness, who had been walking about the streets, came to the window of the Orleans Hotel, and the band struck up the national anthem again.

Now that the Louisiana question approaches solution there is still one act of justice for the President to do. Let him send a message to the call session of Congress recognizing Mr. Thaddeus as President.

Prophecies are abundant about Constantinople. The Turks believe they will come day lose it. A Bayrount Santon, last summer, predicted that the Ottoman empire would not last over four years. In 1853 the adjoined verses were composed:

In two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail,
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

But look in twice ten years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall wax—the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear.

It is "twice ten years" since the Crimean war. Russia will find it difficult to capture Constantinople, except in poetry.—Chanc. and Co.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Its Results Predicted More Than Four Hundred Years Ago.

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BLANK LAND DEEDS

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For Sale at this Office.

BLANK WAIVER NOTES

For Sale at this Office.

GREAT OIL FIRE.

A Village Destroyed by Twelve Wells and Other Property.

PITTSBURG PA., April 20, 1877.

A special dispatch from Pittsburg, Butler county, Pa., says:—"Yesterday afternoon a heavy storm passed over this section about half past six o'clock. The lightning struck a large tank on the Troutman farm which contained 22,000 barrels of oil, & the tank torn to pieces.

The burning oil set fire to two other tanks, and one, containing 25,000 barrels, was destroyed. The other was extinguished by steam. The burning oil ran down the creek a mile, destroying everything in its course. It was checked by Radston's dam, which was large enough to hold it and stop further damage. Twelve oil wells with tanks at the wells were destroyed. The town of Troutman, consisting of a hotel, two livery stables, a billiard room and dwelling houses, was destroyed. A pipe line pump station and a number of other buildings were also destroyed. The 47,000 barrels of oil burned belonged to the United Pipe Line, and will be paid by a *pro rata* assessment by that line. The loss in the town of Troutman is estimated at \$20,000. The loss on the twelve oil wells is not known."

Fire News.

The Czar has issued orders to his army to cross the Turkish frontier. He bases his action on the necessity of protecting the Christians in Bulgaria, and repudiates all desire for conquest and territorial aggrandizement. It is to be regretted that the refusal of the Porte to accept the Protocol, gave Russia an excuse for engaging in war which that aggressive power has long yearned to begin.

The Federal troops were moved from the State House in New Orleans, at 12 o'clock m., yesterday. Governor Nichols will now have little difficulty in establishing his government.

Judge Spofford, an able lawyer, was elected to the Senate. He will, I trust, attain the same success in that body as he did in the House.

The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday. The colored Lieutenant Governor vacated his seat, and Lieutenant Governor Sweeny presided over the Senate. That body will be a tie. One of the Radical Senators is absent from his seat. He resides temporarily in the county.

The market reports show that the war news has caused an advance in provisions and grain. Alas! the South has none to sell, but much to buy.

Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Abbeville (Ala.) Register.

We witnessed on Sunday, the 8th about three o'clock in the afternoon, perhaps the heaviest hail-storm that ever occurred in this latitude. The clouds came up from the southwest, dark, heavy and flecked with incessant lightnings.

The wind was very strong and the rain fell in torrents for awhile, but when the hail began falling the rain almost ceased. The stones at first were the size of cherries, but gradually increased in size till the streets were white and nearly covered with them, some as large as hen eggs. But we were in only edge of the storm. Towards sunset Mr. Frank Morris, who lives five miles south of town brought up a stone which weighed a pound before he left home. The evening was warm enough to melt them rapidly, but this one four hours after it fell weighed two ounces. John Kirk gathered several stones at Sheep-church seven miles below town, after melting away in the open air, at sunset, were as large as goose eggs. W. R. Kelly, Esq., saw the storm seven miles below town, and says he saw many stones as large as a man's fist and he thinks would weigh from a half to a pound. The leaves and small branches of trees were beat off and literally covered the ground. For hours after the storm had passed the winds in that neighborhood looked like a snow storm. We have not learned the breadth of the storm but it must have been at least twenty miles.

CROP LIEN BLANKS.

Constantly on hand at this office, as well as all Magistrate's Blanks.

TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORTS.

Six months supply at this office for 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Have your fancy work, Chromos & other Pictures framed at Green's

Gallery. Nice Moulding just received.

Call for Photographs \$2.50 per dozen.

Gems \$1 for \$1,000.

Babes 8 single pictures, 50 cents.

Sewing Machine needles, 60 &

75 per dozen in assorted papers.

WORTH KNOWING!

For ONE DOLLAR you can

buy at the RED STORE

1 lb best cable twist tobacco,

Or 1 bunch factory thread,

Or 8 lbs brown sugar;

Or 20 lbs pearl grits,

Or 32 adamantine candles

Or 10 lbs choice rice

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Cailed by the Angel.

The farmer's wife is sitting alone
In the church-yard under the trees,
While over the hills the shadows fall,
And over the meadows gray,
And over the hills the shadows fall,
She sat from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through tears of tears,
To the church-yard under the hills she sat,
Where the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
Lie soft and pure and still,
And where her treasures, so long ago,
She laid at the Master's will.

And ah! how oft as the days go by,
She thinks, "My treasures are lying there,
How I long for them!"
Then comes the passing breeze,
Voices so sweet and clear,
"It is the angel calling," she thinks. "Ah no,
It is weary waiting here."

The farmer went home, at last,
In the dusk of winter day,
And he sits down by his faithful wife,
As she parts his locks so gray,
And she says, "I am waiting for him,
Those years never sleep away."

But the weeks are slow, and the aged two,
In the dusk of a many a day,
With the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
O'er the meadows gray and gray,
Ere they, at the Master's will, may lie
Where their treasures are laid low."

Herter's Weekly.

Sheep Raising in New Mexico.

Sheep raising seems destined to be the great productive industry of the territory. An immense area of pastoral lands, covered with abundant and nutritious grasses, await occupation. The grama and mesquites grasses are especially valuable, as a natural process of curing in the dry season renders them available for winter feeding. Stocks of all kinds thrive upon this diet, and cattle become almost as fat as stall-fed. Merino sheep were introduced from Spain three hundred and thirty-six years ago, and have grown, with very little effort or improvement, to a condition which have demonstrated in size and quality of fleece, their mutation is excellent. Judicious crosses have been made, with encouraging results. The increase of lamb amounts to about one hundred per cent. of the number of ewes—and a flock of 5,000 ewes and one hundred rams may be expected in one year to increase to 10,000, of which 7,000 will be ewes, and 2,000 rams and wethers, the increase being nearly equally divided between the sexes. The wool clip from 5,000 sheep, at one and one-half pounds per head, would amount to 7,500 pounds, which, at twenty-two cents a pound, brings \$1,683 for the wool clip of the first year alone. The expense of keeping the flock at \$75, leaving \$1,608 for investment in new grade rams. The second year, then, will open with 7,500 ewes and 2,500 rams. If the former again double, there are 15,000 sheep at the end of the second year, of which 11,250 will be ewes and 6,400 rams and wethers. Of these, 10,150 will shear about three pounds per head, or 30,450 pounds, of improved quality, which, at twenty-eight cents per pound, brings \$8,526. At this point, 2,500 yearlings wethers may be sold for enough to purchase 1,600 ewes and one hundred rams. At the beginning of the third year, this will give 12,850 ewes and 4,000 rams and wethers—16,850 sheep in all.

By converting wethers into valuable rams and ewes, the process may be continued, if judicious regard be had to all the circumstances. Another element of profit is found in the fact that the fleece improves in price as it increases in weight. These figures are said to be indications of what has been successfully achieved in New Mexico.—Report Department of Agriculture.

Hog Cholera.

We do not pretend that the cholera when once firmly seated can be cured, but we unhesitatingly affirm that, if prompt measures are taken when the disease first appears in the herd, a large majority of the hogs may be saved. We say, hogs, having that young pigs which are sick, and any cause, can only be saved by a miracle. As soon as the disease shows itself in the herd, attention to the following particulars is imperative.

First—Remove the sick animals from the pen to comfortable quarters, and provide the herd with fresh bedding and ample protection from the weather.

Second—Avoid feeding corn in any form. Feed the sick animal's milk exclusively, or milk mixed with a little middlings, and the entire herd with shorts, middlings, ground oats or rye. If the food can be cooked so much the better.

Third—the entire herd have ready access to pure water, and keep in a yard a pile of charcoal and ashes.

Fourth—Keep in mind constantly this general truth: the hog is cleanly brute which enjoys and plays for clean quarters, and especially his nature, no less than man's demands a proper supply of nitrogenous foods.

Only a week ago we heard a careful farmer and well-known Berkshire breeder assert that, after much experience, he had no longer any dread of the hog cholera, for he could cure it with new milk.—Prof. Shatto.

Household Hints.

To KEEP LEMONS.—Lemons can be kept a long time in silver sand perfectly dried. Place the stem end of the lemon down and leave them three inches apart; keep in a cool place.

AMMONIA CAKE.—One cupful butter, two of sugar, three of flour, one-half pint of cream, a piece of ammonia the size of a small hickory nut, one pound of fruit, three eggs, reserving the white of one. This cake should not be cut for two weeks; it will keep a long time.

WASHING.—For ordinary washing, use a tablespoonful of borax to every five gallons of water, and two ounces of soap; soak the clothes in this over night; give them a thorough boiling without washing. When the clothes are very much soiled, see that the water is made soft with soap. Clothes thus washed will not turn yellow. Cloth in washing flannels, use one tablespoonful of borax to five gallons of water, without soap. It will not shrink them. For starching linens, use one teaspoonful of borax to four pints of boiling starch. For washing and bleaching lace, put one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling water, leave your articles to soak in the solution for twenty-four hours, then wash with a little soap.

BEEFSTEAK.—Beefsteak may be covered while broiling, but should never be hacked while cooking; simply lay it upon the gridiron, and turn but once, as at every turning you lose the juice of the meat; when done lay upon the dish it is to be served in, sprinkle over it a little salt and spread over it some good sweet butter, and let stand five minutes in the oven.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—If they are to be eaten at breakfast they should be peeled the evening before and shaved into slices the thickness of an old-fashioned wafer, and left in water over

night; in the morning drain them perfectly dry from the water, and have ready a kettle of boiling lard, into which drop a few pieces at a time; when nicely browned on one side turn them, and when both sides are brown take them out with a skimmer and send them to the table hot.

To COOK WHEATEN GRITS.—In one quart of milk or water of equal heat stir five heaping spoonfuls of grits and one teacupful salt, put in a farinette kettle in the boiling water in the smaller kettle. Place on the fire where it will keep boiling, adding water as it boils away. Boil one hour, then turn out in an earthen baking-dish, and cover with a plate that covers the dish tightly; put in a rather moderate oven and leave half an hour. If it should boil very stiff it must be thinned by adding a little milk or water.

When to Prune Fruit Trees.

Long experience shows that when it is desirable to produce a greater growth of blossoms and fruit, the pruning should be done when the trees are dormant, as in the winter season, or early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow. When fruit trees appear to grow too rapidly, and to produce too much wood, they may be pruned moderately in the summer season, cutting away a portion of the wood by degrees; but a shoot growing in an improper place may be cut away at any time. An experiment made by pruning apple trees every month in the year, for two seasons, showed that the wounds of the branches cut in February and March, at the end of five years, when all had headed over, were found to be the least decayed under the headed surface. When trees are pruned in winter, or I may say in early spring, it is best to cover the wounds with a hot mixture of tar and pulverized brick dust, or fine sand. A solution of shellac in alcohol, as thick as can easily be applied with a brush, is considered by many as the best preparation that can be applied.

During the mild days of winter, orchards may be pruned—while little else can be done; but good judgment should be exercised in regard to selecting the branches to be cut away. It is ruinous to an orchard to cut and slash away one-third to one-half the limbs. All that should be done is to get the trees a good shape, and only cut away such limbs as are placed in excess of the natural requirements of the tree, to conform to the extent of its roots. We take away too much of the top of a tree, it is like amputating a man's arm; that limb, the less vitality remains in him, therefore in pruning, only the few, slightly branches, and those improperly situated, should be cut away.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Lice on Poultry.

There is no thoroughness in following the prescription copied from an agricultural exchange which strikes us very favorably. Parasites are not so easily exterminated as many believe, and all should try to make thorough work, whether cleaning poultry-house, killing the forms of oil and fever, or of those of nutria and horse-dispenses.

I will tell him at one time, I got rid of lice in my poultry-house and on my poultry perfectly, but I had to keep at them, and I thought at one time that I should never be able to succeed. I did not despair, however, but kept at it and was finally successful.

First take every fowl and rub well into its feathers a quantity of powdered sulphur, and then, having previously mixed a quantity of kerosene and carbolic acid (in proportion of a quart of kerosene to a gill of carbolic acid), thicken with sulphur to about the thickness of flour, saffron, give each fowl a dabbing under the wings, on top of the head and around the vent. Put them out of the fowl house as fast as they are treated. Secondly, take a quantity of crude sulphur and resin and place in an old kettle and thoroughly fumigate the house. Thirdly, take a quantity of lime (that you think is sufficient to go over the space) and slake in hot water, and to a common water-pail nearly full of the wash add of a pint of kerosene and about a gill of carbolic acid, and then thoroughly wash the inside of the house with a whitewash brush, or sponge, being sure to get it well into the cracks and crevices and on the roofs. Make new nests and sprinkle powdered sulphur through the straw or whatever material may be used to make new nests, and otherwise cleanse the house, and then the birds will not be troubled with lice.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

For loss of cut, boil alum, red water, in case, loss of appetite, to drink freely in sheep, thick and broken wine, and rancid, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

SMOKE, Soot and Coal Gas,

and all worry with fires that will not burn, and all care it takes to get them properly, can all be remedied and saving in fuel obtained. Send stamp for circular. Henry Conford & Co., 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Hephzibah & Bentely, Washington, D.C.

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IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central depot, 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

For loss of cut, boil alum, red water, in case, loss of appetite, to drink freely in sheep, thick and broken wine, and rancid, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

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